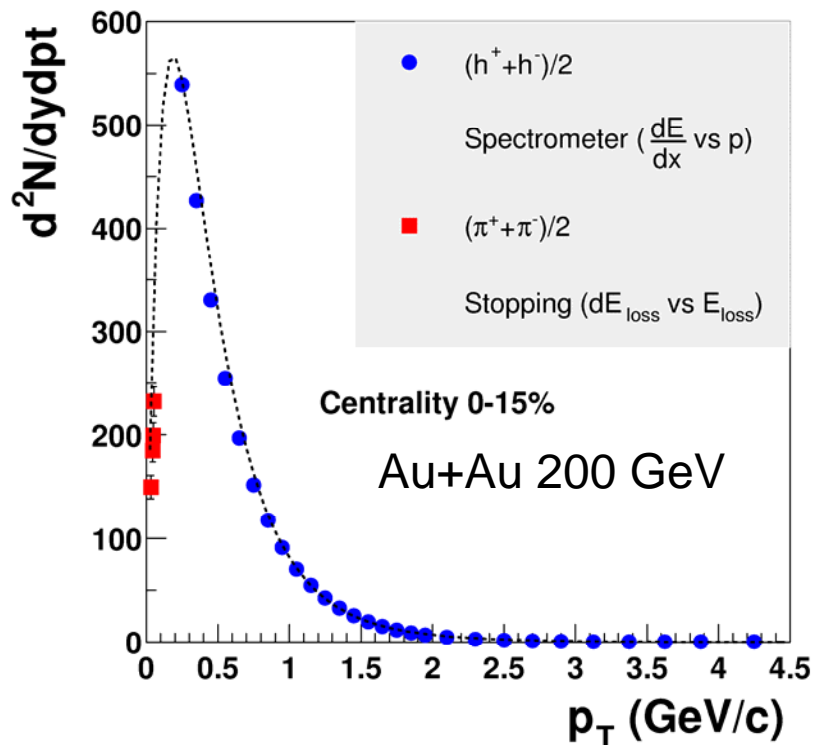


Charge Transport in High-Energy Hadron Collisions

Paul Stankus, ORNL

PANIC 05

The most interesting question at RHIC (IMHO)



PHOBOS, Nucl.
Phys. A 757, 28

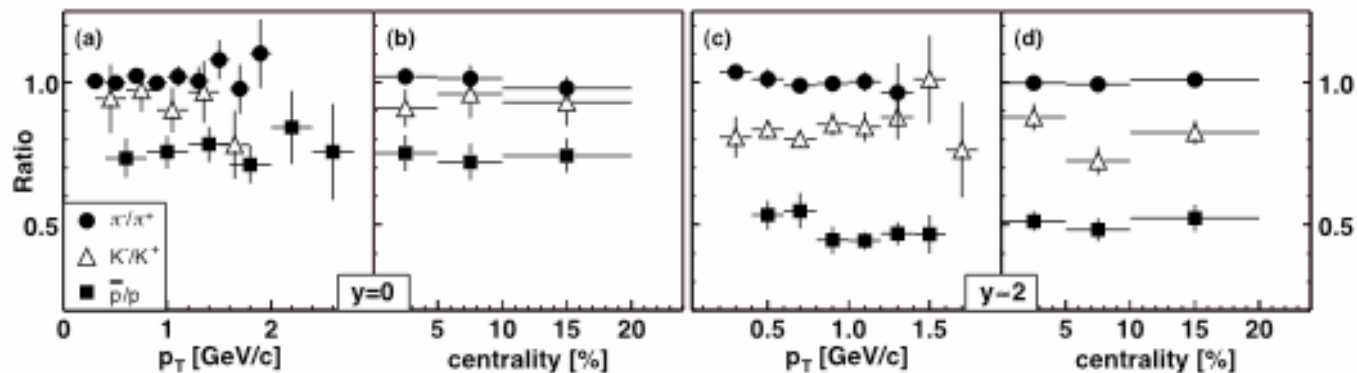
Allowing that “the bulk” of hadrons produced in a RHIC A+A collision are from the decay of an extended QGP, then:

How does “the bulk” form?

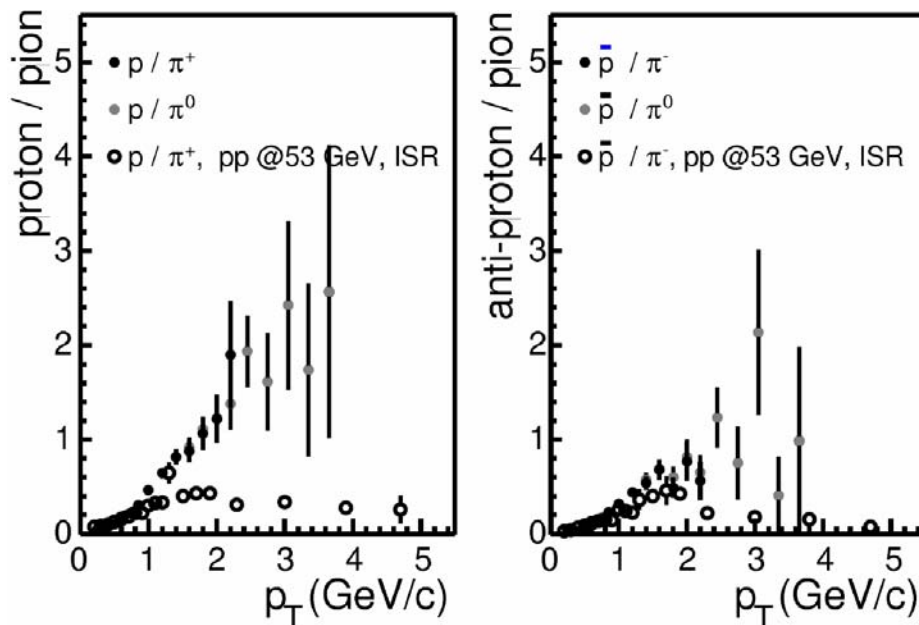
→ Initial transport?

→ Initial thermalization?

Transport of conserved quantities



BRAHMS, Phys
Rev Lett 90,
102301 (2003)



PHENIX, Phys. Rev. C 69,
024904 (2004)

Example: **Baryon number**

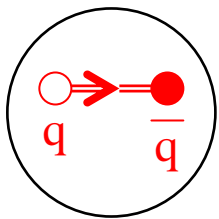
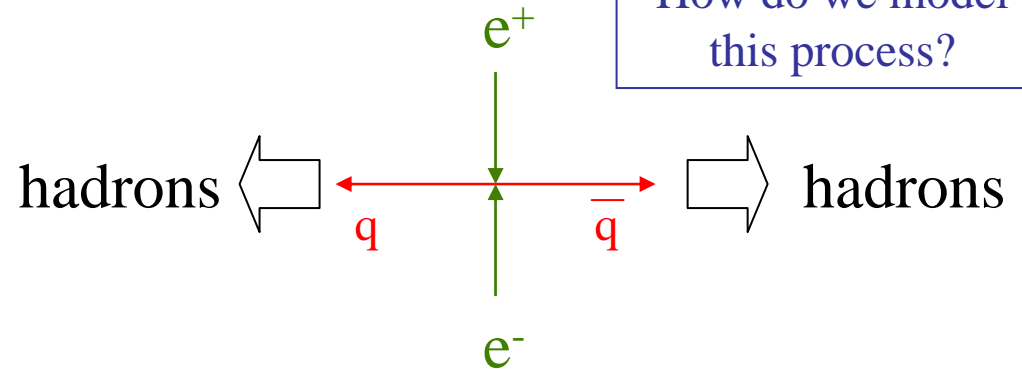
How does it get to mid-rapidity?

How does it get to high p_T ?

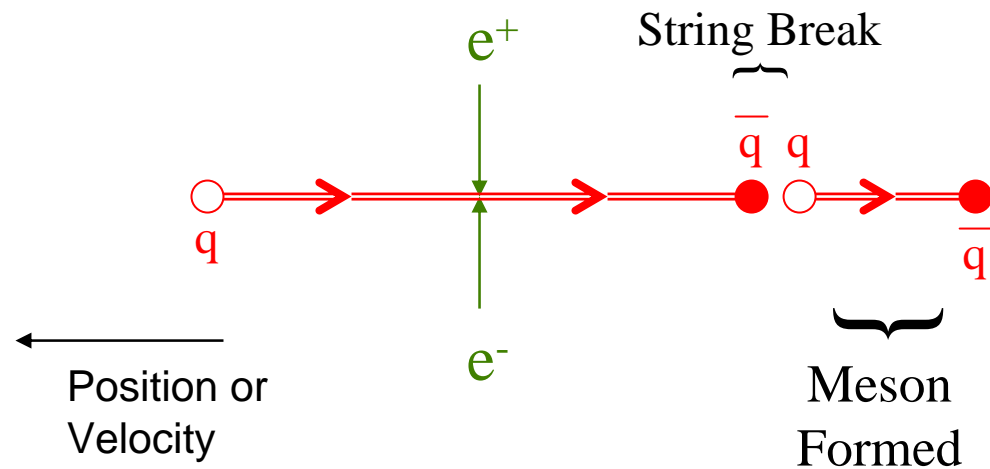
Cannot be treated easily in pQCD!

Low-brow review of color strings

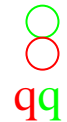
How do we model
this process?

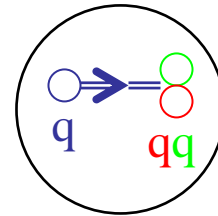


Model of a meson

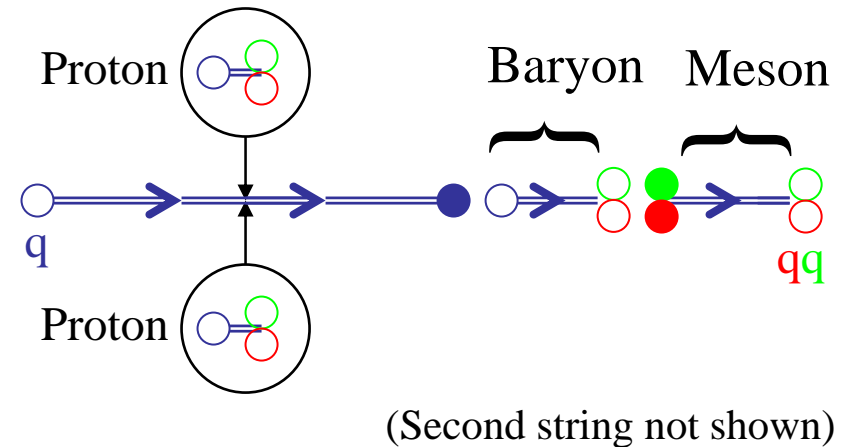
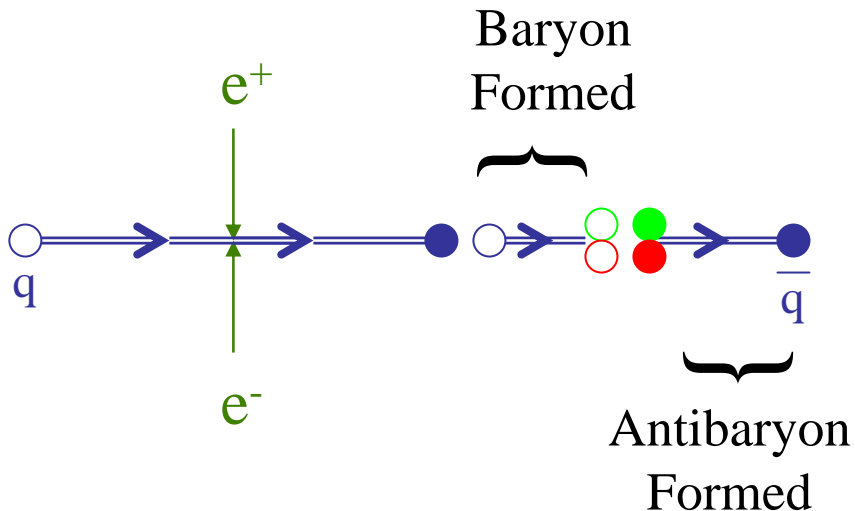


Extension to baryons

 Enter the Diquark, an anti-colored object
(in this case, red+green = anti-blue)

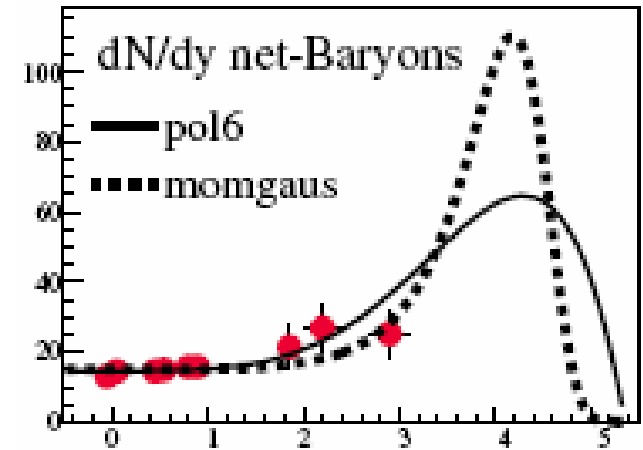
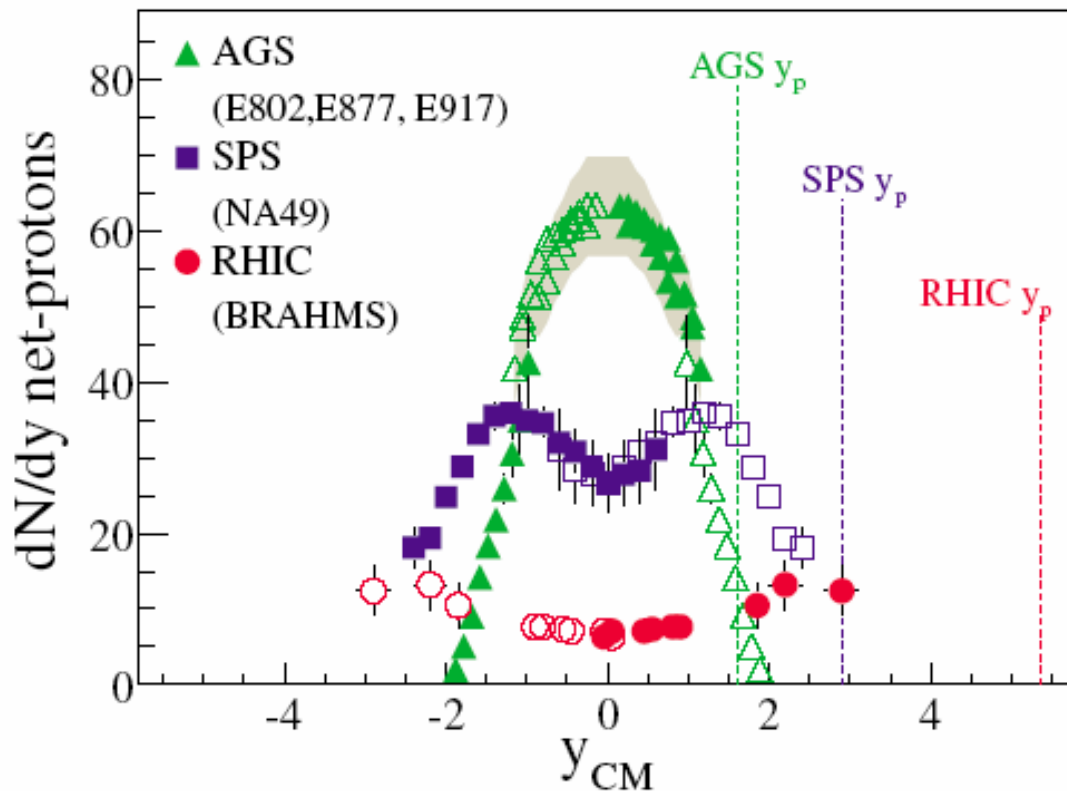


Model of a Baryon



Baryon transport
combinatoric!

Too many baryons?

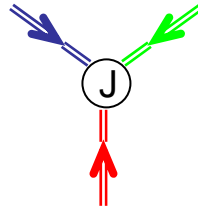


Exponential
transport *not*
observed!

BRAHMS Phys Rev
Lett 93 102301 (2004)

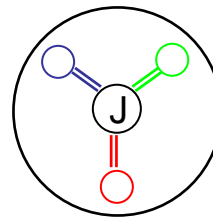
Enter the Junction

Montanet, Rossi, Veneziano,
Phys Rept. 63 (1980)
 Kharzeev, *Phys Lett* **B378**
 (1996)

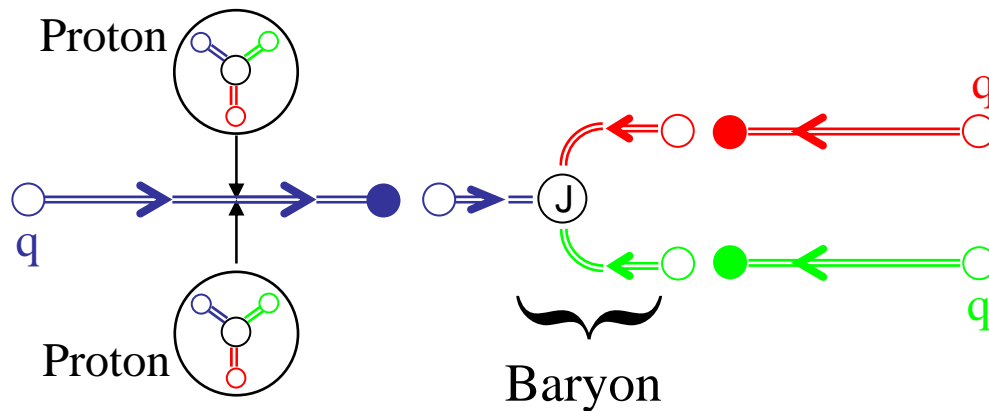


The **Junction**:

A legal QCD object
 Gluon fields
 Electrically neutral



New Model of a Baryon



Baryon number
 transported
separately from
 quarks

What's the big idea?

We can measure **baryon transport** and **charge transport** *independently* and distinguish between different mechanisms:

$$\text{If } \frac{dN^B}{dY} - \frac{dN^{\bar{B}}}{dY} = \frac{\text{Net}}{\text{Baryons}} \neq 0 \text{ then test :}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Net} \\ \text{Charge} \end{array} \quad \frac{dN^{(+)}}{dY} - \frac{dN^{(-)}}{dY} = 0 \quad \text{Pure junction stopping}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Net} \\ \text{Charge} \end{array} \quad \frac{dN^{(+)}}{dY} - \frac{dN^{(-)}}{dY} = \frac{Z_{\text{Beam}}}{A_{\text{Beam}}} \left(\frac{dN^B}{dY} - \frac{dN^{\bar{B}}}{dY} \right) \quad \text{Pure quark stopping}$$

A simple plan

Assume: All charge in $\pi^\pm, K^\pm, p, p^{\text{bar}}$

All baryon number in p, n, Λ

Notation: “ π^+ ” = dN^{π^+}/dY

$$\text{“}\pi^{\text{Net}}\text{”} = \pi^+ - \pi^- = dN^{\pi^+}/dY - dN^{\pi^-}/dY$$

Strategy: Examine RHIC A+A, d+A, p+p, ISR data

In *theory* look at $N^+ - N^- = \pi^{\text{Net}} + K^{\text{Net}} + p^{\text{Net}}$

In *practice* look at $(\pi^{\text{Net}} + K^{\text{Net}})/p^{\text{Net}}$

$$\frac{\pi^{\text{Net}} + K^{\text{Net}}}{p^{\text{Net}}} = -1.00$$

Junction
stopping

Quark stopping

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi^{\text{Net}} + K^{\text{Net}}}{p^{\text{Net}}} &= \frac{Z}{A} \left(\frac{n^{\text{Net}}}{p^{\text{Net}}} + \frac{\Lambda^{\text{Net}}}{p^{\text{Net}}} \right) - \left(1 - \frac{Z}{A} \right) \\ &= \frac{Z}{A} \frac{n}{p} \left(1 + \frac{\bar{p}/p - \bar{n}/n}{1 - \bar{p}/p} \right) + \frac{Z}{A} \frac{\Lambda}{p} \left(1 + \frac{\bar{p}/p - \bar{\Lambda}/\Lambda}{1 - \bar{p}/p} \right) - \left(1 - \frac{Z}{A} \right) \\ &= 0.0 \leftrightarrow 0.2 \quad \text{for RHIC Au + Au} \end{aligned}$$

Know $\bar{\Lambda}/\Lambda \cong \bar{p}/p$ Presume $\bar{n}/n \cong \bar{p}/p$

Know $\Lambda/p \cong 0.5$ Presume $n/p = [1 \leftrightarrow (A - Z)/Z = 1.5]$

$$\frac{\pi^{\text{Net}} + K^{\text{Net}}}{p^{\text{Net}}} = \frac{\pi^+(1 - \pi^-/\pi^+) + K^+(1 - K^-/K^+)}{p(1 - \bar{p}/p)}$$

Examine RHIC central
Au+Au, $Y \sim 0$, 200 GeV

$$\pi^+ = 290 \quad K^+ = 47 \quad p = 26 \quad \text{BRAHMS}$$

PRL 93 102301 (2004)
PRL 94 162301 (2004)

$$\bar{p}/p = 0.74 \pm 0.03 \quad \text{various}$$

$$K^-/K^+ = 0.95 \pm 0.05 \quad \text{BRAHMS}$$

$$= 0.95 \pm 0.042 \quad \text{PHOBOS}$$

$$= 0.95 \pm 0.032 \quad \text{combined}$$

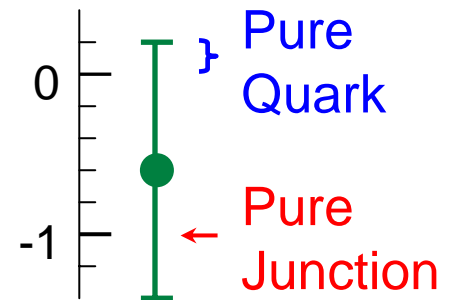
$$\pi^-/\pi^+ = 1.01 \pm 0.04 \quad \text{BRAHMS}$$

$$= 1.025 \pm 0.019 \quad \text{PHOBOS}$$

$$= 1.022 \pm 0.017 \quad \text{combined}$$

Dominant!

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\pi^{\text{Net}} + K^{\text{Net}}}{p^{\text{Net}}} &= \frac{290(-0.022 \pm 0.017) + 47(0.05 \pm 0.032)}{26(0.26 \pm 0.03)} \\ &= \frac{(-6.38 \pm 4.93) + (2.35 \pm 1.50)}{6.76 \pm 0.78} = -0.60 \pm 0.82 \end{aligned}$$



Similar conclusion
for RHIC p+p and
d+Au data.

PHOBOS PRC 67
021901 (2003)

BRAHMS PRL 90
102301 (2003)

Conclusions

Inconclusive! at least, with current data

\bar{p}/p measures **baryon** stopping; $\pm 5\%$ precision needed

π^-/π^+ measures **charge** stopping; $\pm 0.5\%$ precision needed

Current RHIC experiments can probably achieve this....

...but how would you design a *new* precision low- p_T experiment?

Next: Fix up this calculation (include Σ^\pm , ISR data, μ_Q , etc.)

Charge transport vs p_T or Y_T

Control input charges: $p+A$ vs $n+A$, or

